

# The Hawaiian Star

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GEORGE F. HENSHALL .....MANAGER

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1909

It would have startled Abraham Lincoln to be told that he had  
anything to do with such a proposition as "government by the qual-  
ified majority." It may be doubted whether all history shows any  
other statesman so unbounded in his faith in the common people than  
Lincoln. No man who ever lived was more committed to trust in the  
whole people than Lincoln. He had faith absolute that the people,  
somehow or other, would manage to see and decide things right,—  
and somehow or other they do.

## MR. NEWELL'S GOOD ADVICE.

It is to be hoped that the advice of Director Newell, who has be-  
come one of Hawaii's very best friends at Washington, will be heeded  
by Hawaiian promotionists. Modern and not ancient Hawaii is what  
should be depicted in moving and still life scenes presented abroad to  
instruct and interest people in the conditions existing in these islands.  
The grass hut is as obsolete here as the log cabin in Illinois and the  
sod house in Nebraska. Its survivals here largely consist in speci-  
mens restored and preserved for historical associations or constructed  
in manorial schemes of decoration by wealthy residents. A few ex-  
ceptions are found inhabited by the lowly in the back country. Hula  
dances of the oldtime flavor have been prohibited by law from public  
demonstration for a third of a century or thereabouts. Luau only  
linger because they present indigenous viands cooked in manner to  
be a delicious variation of diet to both residents and strangers. Yet  
none but natives clinging to old customs habitually eat from their  
fingers in Hawaii.

Let the topics of screen pictures, moving pictures, paintings and  
photographs, and souvenir postcards sent out be in the main repre-  
sentations of our natural scenery, our great sugar factories, our iron  
works, our finest business blocks, churches, schools and homes, rail-  
roads and street car lines, public buildings, external and internal views  
of the Bishop Museum—the greatest repository of Polynesian relics  
and objects of natural and political history in the world—views of  
Hilo harbors, of the inter-island steam fleet and its routes, etc., to-  
gether with agricultural scenes outside of the sugar industry as Mr.  
Newell mentions.

Thus only may the real Hawaii of today be brought home to people  
of the mainland and other countries. We take amusement from the  
displays of ignorance regarding this Territory made abroad. For  
some of it at least we are ourselves responsible by leaving too much  
to vulgar showmen and wandering minstrels and thoughtless curi-  
ous mongers the business of exploiting the Hawaiian Islands in the eyes  
of the outside world.

The main trouble with the Advertiser's favorite plan of "govern-  
ment by qualified majority" is in the selection of the qualified.

Honolulu's Lincoln day parade was a fine one. It is a long time  
since this town has seen a cavalry parade and the men of the Fifth  
Cavalry made a splendid appearance, and attracted special attention.  
The local militia also made creditable showing and the Kamehameha  
boys should be specially complimented for their fine marching.

Advance reports had it that President Roosevelt was specially ex-  
citing himself for his Lincoln day oration today, hoping to deliver an  
address that should be his supreme effort in the line of oratory. Cer-  
tainly he had a subject worthy of such effort.

## BRITISH REPORT ON THE CANAL.

A British report on the Panama canal enterprise and the effect  
of completion of the canal, made before the Royal Geographical So-  
ciety, seems to bear out the conclusions of the last American investi-  
gators, that the work is progressing satisfactorily. It is especially in-  
teresting to notice that the report contains the remark that the canal,  
built by American money, may be of use mainly to other nations be-  
cause of America's lack of shipping,—another strong argument for a  
ship subsidy. The report in question is by Dr. Vaughan Cornish, on  
"The Panama Canal in 1908." He said that during April of 1908 he  
made a careful examination, with the sanction of the American Gov-  
ernment, of the Panama Canal works and of the conditions of life on  
the isthmus. He found that the organization had been perfected since  
his previous visit in January, 1907, and that the work was proceeding  
smoothly and with such despatch that if the present rate of progress  
should be maintained the canal would be open in 1915. Yellow fever  
had been eradicated and malaria so greatly reduced that it no longer  
threatened the progress of the work. Forty thousand men were  
employed, including 6000 European navies, mostly Spaniards. The  
wives and children of the American employees enjoyed good health  
in the isthmus, and not only did law and order prevail, but the social  
life was already that of a well-ordered and respectable community.

The construction of the canal, Dr. Cornish pointed out, involved  
two tasks—excavation and construction of dams and locks. The con-  
trolling feature of the scheme was the great dam at Gatun, which  
would retain a lake 164 square miles in area, or thrice the size of Lake  
Maggiore. From shore to shore the canal would be 41 miles long,  
but to reach deep water four miles must be dredged at either side,  
so that the whole length would be 49 miles, of which about nine miles  
had to be excavated in hard rock.

After describing the improved labor conditions under which the  
work is being carried on, Dr. Cornish pointed out that the object of a  
ship canal was to shorten sea distances, and discussed the extent to  
which the Panama Canal was likely to fulfill this object. According  
to the calculations of the United States Hydrographic Bureau, he  
stated, the reduction in the steaming distance from New York to Pa-  
nama would be 8400 miles. From New York to ports on the American  
Pacific Coast south of Panama the reduction ranged from 8400 miles  
to about 1000 miles. The corresponding reduction in the steaming  
distance from Liverpool to the same coasts ranged from 6000 to 2600  
miles. The figures for Antwerp were about the same. From New  
York to Yokohama, via San Francisco, the reduction was 3729 miles,  
bringing the Japanese port 1805 miles nearer to New York than to

Liverpool. From New York to Shanghai the reduction was 1629  
miles, which left Liverpool 295 miles nearer to Shanghai. The Pa-  
nama Canal would not shorten the distance between New York and  
Hongkong, Suez being still the shorter route, and even to Manila the  
reduction via Panama was only 16 miles; moreover, this small reduc-  
tion was by way of San Francisco and Yokohama. The all-American  
route from New York to Manila, via Panama, Honolulu, and Guam,  
was 128 miles longer than that via Suez.

In conclusion Dr. Cornish stated that the reduction in the dis-  
tances between important ports which he had indicated afforded a  
measure of the potential commercial advantages of the Panama Canal.  
But the actual commercial advantage of a ship canal depended equally  
upon a second factor—the available ship tonnage. Supposing the Pa-  
nama Canal were open at the present time there would be hardly  
any United States ships to use it, except in the transport between  
home ports, from which ships flying foreign flags were debarred. In  
the spring of the present year there was not a single steamship flying  
the Stars and Stripes trading between United States ports and those  
of Brazil, the Argentine, Chile and Peru. The mails from New York  
and other Atlantic ports in the States to Brazil and the Argentine  
went via Europe, so that in this respect New York was for practical  
purposes 3000 miles farther off than Europe from those South Amer-  
ican countries. Ships receiving the United States mail subsidy—the  
only form of subsidy given—had to be American built, manned by Am-  
ericans, and the diet of the sailors was prescribed by law. As Sen-  
ator Depew had said—"The labor unions have rightly and properly  
taken care of their wages. The result is that the cost of wages and  
food to our American ships under American conditions across the  
Pacific is double that of European or Japanese steamers." Thus it was  
evident, Dr. Cornish thought that in spite of geographical advantages  
there was at present some ground for extreme opinion sometimes ex-  
pressed in the United States, that the canal was being built with Am-  
erican money for the use of Europe. Up to the middle of the current  
year the United States Government had expended on the canal 126,-  
000,000 dollars, including 50,000,000 dollars to the New Panama Canal  
Company and the Republic of Panama. The total amount authorized  
to be appropriated by the Congressional Act of June, 1902, was 135,-  
000,000 dollars, but Colonel Goethals, the chairman of the Canal Com-  
mission, had stated in evidence at the beginning of this year, that the  
canal would cost at least 250,000,000 dollars, and possibly as much as  
500,000,000 dollars. With these figures might be contrasted the cost  
of the Suez Canal, 90,000,000 dollars; of the Manchester Ship canal,  
75,000,000 dollars; and of the Kiel Canal, 40,000,000 dollars.

## HONOLULU CELEBRATES

(Continued from Page One.)

be expected of mounted men but re-  
cently disciplining their mounts. The  
music of the band was such as Hono-  
lulu wishes to hear again and again  
and such as will become loved for  
what it means as well as for what it  
is.

Honolulu was in gala attire. Flags  
flew everywhere. Business places were  
closed. Trade was forgotten. Legal  
holiday by Congressional vote or bol-  
liday by the divine vote of the people  
made no difference to the Honolulu  
holiday-loving throng. Any excuse for  
a holiday goes here, and what grand-  
der, better excuse than that it was  
the celebration of the hundredth an-  
niversary of the birth of such a man  
as Abraham Lincoln and that it was  
the opportunity to see a substantial  
proportion of Uncle Sam's new forces  
here on parade. They turned out, men,  
women and children, by the thous-  
ands, by schools, by families, and they  
swarmed good naturedly and in an or-  
derly manner to the points of vantage  
whence might be seen the horses, men,  
guns, flags, accoutrements, march, for-  
mation, stride, force, significance of  
the big advance.

First came a squadron of police, Hon-  
olulu's finest on horseback, in khaki,  
keeping clear the streets for the pro-  
gress of the troops.

Behind them rode Major Dunning,  
U. S. 20th Infantry, in charge of the  
parade, mounted on the fastest and  
plumpest and handsomest horse of the  
day, with sword drawn, heavy and  
commanding and full of quiet dignity.

Then the boys of the Twentieth In-  
fantry from Fort Shafter, moving like  
clockwork with brains, perfect, neat  
and effective, spreading across the  
street from curb to curb and full of  
vim. Indeed they kept a little too  
much in the lead of the rest of the  
procession, and it seemed that their  
step was a little over the prescribed  
marching pace. Perhaps it was the  
music of the bands behind them that  
made them step out in such a vigor-  
ous way.

The United States Marine Corps fol-  
lowed, commanded by Major Long,  
and a tighter, straighter line could not  
be picked in fifty regiments.

Striving to take example by the Fed-  
erals, the National Guard of Hawaii  
came next, colors flying, officers in  
their trimmest turnouts and issuing  
orders in tones of voice similar to  
those of the regular troop command-  
ers.

They made a good showing and prob-  
ably the only justifiable criticism lies  
in the fact that the men did not wear  
uniform shoes. Some wore black and  
some yellow footgear. Some had high  
shoes and some had low. Some had  
button gear and some had laced foot-  
wear. Some wore black socks and  
some wore tan or even lavender. This  
took the perfection from their show-  
ing. Otherwise they held their heads  
and their guns as they should and  
carried their bodies like the soldiers  
that they are. It was remarked that  
they, like the regulars, were armed  
with Springfield, the latest, all of  
which speaks well for what Honolulu  
and Hawaii can do if they have to.

The boys of the militia were followed  
by the Fifth Cavalry contingent com-  
manded by Major Foster. Cheers fol-  
lowed them along the route.

Veterans of the G. A. R. in a tally-  
ho, under the command of J. W. Fran-  
cis, loomed up with all the memories  
these veterans suggest.

The Kamehameha school cadets de-  
serve special mention for their fine  
maneuvers and great credit is due  
therefor to Lieutenant Winter. The  
Mills College Cadets, few but fine, drew  
much attention, and the Honolulu Fire  
Department, headed by Chief Thurston  
in his hurry-up wagon called forth ad-  
miration for horse and man and ma-  
chine. There was one big, black horse  
of a pair drawing an engine that ex-  
cited the deepest regard, and he seem-  
ed to know it, too.

EXERCISES AT PALACE SQUARE.  
There had been erected in Palace  
Square, at the Atkinson gore, a stand  
to accommodate 750 school children.  
They were in their seats in plenty of  
time and a beautiful picture of youth  
and promise they made. Robbed in  
white and ranging from almost babies  
to girls budding into womanhood, it  
was such a spectacle as reassures hu-  
manity. These children were from  
the public schools. Superintendent W.  
H. Babbitt superintending their pres-  
ence. The Central Grammar contrib-  
uted 130, Kaahumanu gave 150, the  
same number came from Kalaupani, 100  
were from the Royal school, 50 had  
come from Pohukaina and the Normal  
school sent 150.

Mrs. A. B. Tucker, in finished style,  
led the vocal music rendered by these  
blossoms and the first thereof was  
"The Battle Hymn of the Republic."  
The children had been carefully and  
daintily drilled and the soldiery stood  
at attention, lined up in the big square,  
facing the platform of youth, during  
the entire exercises.

It was a great and a silent gathering,  
that of the mounted and foot troops,  
the square seemed filled, as indeed it  
was when the spectators were counted  
in. Special police kept the crowds  
back to given lines. One mass of mar-  
tial and citizen faces turned to the gore  
on the north end of Palace Square  
whence the singing came.

Bonnie, the moving picture man, had  
a platform all to himself and lost no  
opportunity at that time, or through-  
out the parade, to take good pictures.  
There were dozen and dozen of other  
photographers scattered about, though  
Bonnie had the only moving apparatus.

Calmly arrayed in white with a pret-  
tily simple though charming headgear  
of black and white, Mrs. L. L. McCand-  
less, accomplished elocutionist, gave a  
reading from "The Perfect Tribute."  
Her enunciation was unaffected, clear  
and full of expression and she received  
the applause she well deserved.

"Home, Sweet Home" by the three-  
quarters of a thousand school children  
was pleasantly entertaining, though  
there was not the volume one might  
expect from so large a choir.

The flag drill by sixteen little girls  
from Pohukaina school, led by Miss N.  
J. Adams, was excellent and it was  
about that time that the crowd on  
either side broke bonds, in spite of  
the police, to get nearer and see this,  
one of the most delightful of the events  
of the day. The sixteen children were  
representative of Hawaii to perfection,  
their number including about all the  
races and combinations to be found in  
the Paradise of the Pacific.

Then followed more singing by the  
great bouquet of children and the Flag  
Salute led by Vaughan McCaughey.  
The singing by the pupils of "The Star  
Spangled Banner" was the best of all  
the singing.

Regimental color bearers were on a  
stand fronting the children as they  
sang.

This was the occasion for hats off,

the Governor, stationed with other  
dignitaries on a special stand on the  
King street side of the children's plat-  
form, setting the example. In the  
crowd on the King street side it was  
noticed that everybody near the stand  
had hats off, and it was found later  
that several gentlemen there had start-  
ed a little missionary work by telling  
their careless neighbors, of various  
nationalities, the significance of the  
song. Hats came off the heads of  
many who did not understand, simply  
because they were told to take them off,  
and so the movement spread.

Everything was over by 10:45  
o'clock and the solid body of regulars  
and militia in the public square broke  
in splendid order and returned to the  
various headquarters of the troops.

The greatest unanimity marked the  
day among those who had arrange-  
ments in hand and the event of the  
morning was in every manner an ex-  
hibition that will long be remember-  
ed by the people, citizens and other-  
wise. To citizens it was glorious. To  
allens it was impressive. There was  
much curiosity manifested among re-  
sidents who are not citizens; it seem-  
ed that they did not want to miss  
anything of the doings.

No unpleasant incident marred the  
celebration. Those who did not see  
the procession, nor enjoy the exercises  
at Palace Square may be consoled in  
the fact that ten days from today,  
on Washington's Birthday, there will  
be a still greater parade in which the  
Federal troops will participate, though  
at that occasion there will be as much  
jollification as there is patriotism, in  
view of the audience.

## INCIDENTS OF THE PARADE.

During the parade the cars of the  
Rapid Transit on King street were  
stalled, as was expected. Some folks  
sought positions of vantage on the  
roofs of cars, but were discouraged in-  
asmuch as such seats were likely to be  
dangerous to careless folks.

Wherever the parade went the  
streets were crowded; this, at first  
flush, would be taken to indicate that  
there were more than ten thousand  
people out to see the procession; but  
the fact is explained by the crowds  
quickly moving from place to place.

A portrait of Abraham Lincoln  
adorned the foremost platform in the  
arrangements at Palace Square.

The Marines were a small procession  
in themselves as they marched from  
Camp Very early this morning to join  
the procession at the drillshed. So  
were the Fort Shafter men and  
the Fifth Cavalry as they came into  
town from Fort Shafter.

## TONIGHT'S PROGRAM.

The day's celebration is not yet  
over. This evening at the Opera House  
there will be such literary and mus-  
ical exercises as will fittingly termi-  
nate the observance of Lincoln Day.

Governor Frear and his staff, the  
Consular Corps in uniform, members  
of the Supreme, Federal and Circuit  
Courts and officers of the Army and  
Navy, and other dignitaries, together  
with those to take part in the pro-  
gram, will be seated on the stage, as  
will also be the heads of schools and  
Federal and Territorial and City and  
County departments, prominent div-  
ines and other men of distinction, in  
view of the audience.

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